

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 11, 1860.

NO. 135.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammal sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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With practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort
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LEXINGTON, KY

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Oct. 28, 1859.

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and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly
to the collection of debts in any part of the State.

All business conducted in his will meet with prompt
attention.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE SHIPWRECK.

BY M. L. WITHERELL.

What a terrible storm! The waves dash upon the beach and send their white spray for out upon the land. Hark! what noise was that? It sounded like a cry of some person in distress. Father, had you not better go out by the seaside and kindle a fire? It may serve as a guide to those who may be so unfortunate as to be out on such a night as this, exposed to the pitiless storm?

"Yes! my daughter, perhaps it is my duty to go; there may be some one who needs my assistance." There, that cry again! did you hear it?

"Yes! hasten, father, and I will keep a bright worn fire, till you return."

The old man hastily procured a light, and with quick steps proceeded to the beach. Jacob Jarvis, or as he was familiarly called, "Uncle Jake," had lived in a little cottage by the sea for more than twenty years. His wife had died three years previous to the commencement of our story, leaving an only child, a daughter, eighteen years of age, who since then had been her father's housekeeper and companion. They were poor, but had all the comforts to be found in any poor man's cottage, and they were happy, though not surrounded by luxuries which many prize so highly. When her father left the cottage, Amy bustled herself in arranging the scanty furniture, placing each article which in her eyes seemed to be superior to the rest, in the most conspicuous place, and in replenishing the fire. She went often to the door and peered forth into the darkness. No object was visible; no sound met her ear but the loud roar of the sea, and the dirge like music of the wind, as it sighed in the branches of the swaying pines, before the door. Sometimes as she stood there in the darkness, she would fancy she heard her father's voice; then bending forward her head, she would listen intently, until convinced she had been deceived. Fear at length took possession of her mind, and in tones of anguish she called his name. Echo even did not deign to give her an answer—

"Twas a wild night to be out, and alone; and her heart at times seemed to stand still as the wind whistled more fiercely, and sent the rain patterning and crashing against the windows. Again the name of "Father" would ring out on the night air; but the wild winds' mournful sighing was her only answer. She seated herself in the doorway, unmindful of the cold sheet which was driven into her face, resolved to gain the first intelligence of his approach. Carlo, the old hound dog, now too old and feeble to accompany his master, crawled to his mistress and laid his head in her lap. Soon a joyous bark told the young people to sit up as long as they chose, but that he must bid them good night.— Often the book which had proved so interesting before, strange to say, at the old man's departure, lost its charms. It was thrown aside, and Amy would listen to the tales of his own fair land, of his brothers and sisters, father and mother, and all that made life bright to him, and in imagination she saw all:

"How I should like to visit these scenes, which are so familiar to you! You must be happy there; I only wonder how you can be so contented in such a rough, desolate place as this."

"You say you would like to visit my native land. Will you? Will you go with me when spring returns?"

"Oh, Clarence, I know that it is impossible. My father could not live here alone, and besides we could not afford the cost. I shall never see your home; but I shall remember all you have told me. You have been here a long time now: we shall miss you very much; but I cannot plead your stay. 'Tis too desolate here—but what will it be when you are gone?" And tears filled her deep blue eyes.

"Amy, is there any one in this place you would regret very much to leave?"

"Only my father."

"But if he could go with us?"

"Oh! I should be so happy!"

"Will you be lonely when I go away?"

"We shall miss you certainly: there will be a vacant seat; a voice no longer heard in our little household."

"Amy, you know me to be poor, but I love you and will make you my wife, if you will consent to share my poverty. Those worthless ornaments I wear about my person, would, if sold, be a little fortune to us, and when all that is expended we can work if need be; can we not?"

"To work for those I love has ever been a pleasure to me; but I fear my father will never consent to leave his home."

"I will try to arrange that," said Clarence, and they separated for the night.

Bright dreams floated around the pillow of the happy girl. Mr. Jarvis was getting old, and the active life he led was harder than his constitution could bear. When Clarence asked him to accompany him home, he did not answer him for some time, but seemed wroth in thought; but when he added, "I will provide for you as for my own father, and your child shall never want while his consent. All was so arranged that at the coming of the first spring flowers, they should start for their new home. Clarence sent for money, which in due time reached him; and providing a wardrobe for Amy, (now his wife,) and their father, setting the station they were to fill, they bade adieu to the old place with tears, for it was there their happy lives had thus far been spent; but they were soon dried by the blissful hopes they hoped to realize in the future.—Amy told her husband he must not be too extravagant, and dress her so nicely, or they would never become rich; besides, he would make her proud, and with plainer clothes she was sure she would be as happy."

The weather remained calm and pleasant during the voyage, and with light hearts the party left the ship in which they had been confined so long. A carriage was waiting, into which Clarence hand his wife and father, and then seated himself by their side. He looked forth from the window and a smile wreathed his fine and glowing face, he said:

"Well Amy, how do you like the appearance of our great city? You will not be lonely here, I am sure. There is so much to see which will be new to you, that you will almost forget yourself."

I should not be lonely in our little cottage by the sea-side, with you and my father with me, and I think I shall not. But we shall not remain here long, shall we? I wish to meet the ones who have told me of so often."

The carriage drove up to a stately mansion in one of the most elegant streets in the city and stopped. The steps were let down by a servant in livery, who, when he saw Clarence, exclaimed:

"Welcome back my master! welcome to your old home!"

"John," said Clarence, as he led his wife toward her mistress."

Welcome, thrice welcome to Ashford Hall!"

"My father."

Again the obsequious servant bowed, and bade the old man welcome. The party ascended the marble steps of the mansion, and were again met with loud shouts of joy and greeting, which sounded strangely in the ears of those unaccustomed to such scenes.

When they were seated in the parlor, and once more alone, Amy took the hand of her husband and said:

"Tell me Clarence, is this all a dream? Do we stand on enchanted ground? Why do those persons we have met treat you so deferentially, as though you were some great lord, and not the poor Clarence Ashford whom I loved in our sea-side cottage?"

"And would you love me less if I should tell you that I am rich; that this house is ours; that I am Earl Ashford; and you my Countess?"

"I should love you no less, and I could love you no more, for you possess my whole heart," replied Amy, with deep affection and winning modesty.

"Well, all this is true, so be at home: there are those who will wait upon you, and feel themselves honored in so doing. Your time may now be passed in acquainting yourself with that is attractive in literature, in art, or in useful and benevolent works: and now that period of which we once so fondly dreamed, when the satisfaction which charitable deeds and generous entertainment of friends brings, has become a veritable present; here are abundant means for which we have ever but to speak the word. The hours can never be idle ones, and

"You are the preserver of my life. How can I ever repay you for your kindness?"

"It was but an act of humanity, for which from God I should receive my reward if I had not received it in the doing."

"I will not be a burden to you long; I feel strong, and in a few days shall be able to leave your hospitable roof."

"Be contented here, if you can put up with the fare of a poor fisherman. We have enough, and freely offer a share to you."

"Thanks, noble sir, I may yet be enabled to repay you for all your kindness. My name is Clarence Ashford; I have, as you know, lost all my effects, but in time I will try to reward you."

It was announced, and supported by the old fisherman, Clarence entered the kitchen, where he found a plain, though substantial meal in waiting. He watched the movements of his hostess, who seemed even more lovely than when seated by his side in his sick room, and he almost wished he could always be sick if he could be blessed with so fair a nurse."

"Amy heard the words of her husband, and unconsciously signified the reliance which he found in his wisdom, by her confiding attitude and gentle resting upon him, as she stood, partly supported by his sustaining arm.

Clarence presently rang a bell, and a servant appeared and received the direction to send his mistress' maid to her. She soon appeared, and conducted the Countess to an elegantly furnished apartment, fitted up with all the articles of taste which a lady of title could desire. The maid seated her in a chair, and asked if she should kindly.

"No, I thank you; I would be alone," said Amy kindly.

She left the room, and the bewildered girl drewn herself upon a luxurious couch and burst into tears, and in this situation her husband surprised her.

"What! homesick so soon?"

"No! but I can hardly realize that all this is real. I had formed so many plans to assist you in supporting my father and ourselves, and here I find you possessed of more wealth than I ever dreamed of."

"Amy, the storm which threw me on your coast was most fortunate for me, though many a brave fellow found a watery grave. I was then on an excursion of pleasure, and hoped ere I returned, to find one capable of loving me for myself alone, and not for the paltry wealth you see around you. Here I was courted for station and name, and could have chosen a bride from among the proudest families of the land; but such a union could not satisfy my heart. I left my home, and the result has been most fortunate. I am happy in the choice I have made, and now dear Amy, are you satisfied with your lot?"

"Oh! Clarence, I am too happy. Will so much happiness last?"

"I hope it will last, and only die when we are called from earth to more perfect happiness, and send a kiss upon her pure, fair brow. 'But come, you must robe yourself for tea. I am sure this long fasting has given you a good appetite.'

When her husband left her, the young wife fell upon her knees and thanked God for his gifts to her and those she loved. There was a great change in the appearance of Amy, as she descended to the parlor after having her toilet prepared by a lady of fashion. Clarence could hardly realize that she was the sweet flower which he had taken from the sea-side; for though she was still as lovely and as sweet to him as the wild rose of America, she did none the less superlatively grace the aforesome graceful vase of her English surroundings, and he was impatient to present her to his friends. He had thought that one so gentle and sweet-tempered would not fail to win their hearts; beside her mind was well cultivated and been developed by the richest and wisest thought, which nature, contemplation and love had abundantly fed; and she conversed with ease, and before strangers, with a queen-like dignity, which strangely united with her native simplicity of manner, which in its directness, was itself perhaps, the declaration of its essential nobility. But, looking upon her as she stood before him, in all her regal beauty, he felt proudly assured that she was one who could command the love of all.—Nor was he disappointed. All loved the fair, child-like wife, who clung to the arm of her husband so confidently; and he never had cause to regret the terrible storm which threw him on the mercy of the poor fisherman; nor the chieftain he made in that lowly cabin: for it contained a gem for which he had vainly sought in the palaces of the great and noble of his own land, whose virtue and worth were exalted, not for a single generation alone, through the influence and maternal care which were now engrained upon it, by the person of Amy Jarvis, the Countess of Ashford.

In my next, I shall propose a plan of organization for all the counties interested in tobacco, and with your permission, will make the *Commercial* the medium, with the hope that other papers in and out of the State will aid in the movement, until a thorough organization is had, and the public voice is made to ring in the right direction.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

It is said that Capt. de Riviere, "the gallant Zouave," has turned Jesuit, sought peace in the Philadelphia Redemptorist monastery and begged a reconciliation with a deserted wife, now in Brussels, who has agreed to rejoin him after spending a year in devotion in some quiet corner.

"Young man," said a minister to a youth of his congregation, "do you know what relations you sustain in the world?" "Yes, sir: two cousins and a grandmother, but I do not intend to sustain them much longer."

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SECTION II. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1860.

Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled, "An Act to regulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1850.

WE commend to the attention of our readers the following card from the able and efficient Senator from McCracken. Dr. Johnson deserves great credit for the zeal which he has manifested in reference to the tobacco and iron interests of our country.

Tobacco and Iron.

Editors of the Paducah Commercial:

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor of introducing a series of resolutions into the last Senate of Kentucky, which were passed by a unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature, upon the subject of Tobacco, calling the attention of the Federal power to the onerous burdens which this article of American production has so long without an effort on the part of the treaty making power to correct or to mitigate it. The object of this communication is to call the attention of the country to the whole question; and they separated for the night.

Bright dreams floated around the pillow of the happy girl. Mr. Jarvis was getting old, and the active life he led was harder than his constitution could bear. When Clarence asked him to accompany him home, he did not answer him for some time, but seemed wroth in thought; but when he added, "I will provide for you as for my own father, and your child shall never want while his consent. All was so arranged that at the coming of the first spring flowers, they should start for their new home. Clarence sent for money, which in due time reached him; and providing a wardrobe for Amy, (now his wife,) and their father, setting the station they were to fill, they bade adieu to the old place with tears, for it was there their happy lives had thus far been spent; but they were soon dried by the blissful hopes they hoped to realize in the future.—Amy told her husband he must not be too extravagant, and dress her so nicely, or they would never become rich; besides, he would make her proud, and with plainer clothes she was sure she would be as happy."

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"You are the preserver of my life. How can I ever repay you for your kindness?"

will not, I am sure, slip unimproved through the patient and willing hands that have always welcomed them into that web of the past which surrounds and connects the hearts of her home—Amy will forgive her husband the silence he maintained to win her to himself? The correlative presence of wealth in our little cottage, could not have changed our hearts, and I could not bear to drag its fatal influence between them before they were united; for now, if there is any weight in it the pressure will be put to bind those hearts more closely together."

My heard the words of her husband, and unconsciously signified the reliance which he found in his wisdom, by her confiding attitude and gentle resting upon him, as she stood, partly supported by his sustaining arm.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1860.

John Bell, of Tennessee. Nominated!

We received a dispatch yesterday evening announcing the nomination, by the Baltimore Convention, on the second ballot, of John Bell, of Tennessee, for the Presidency. His exalted character and eminent public services command him to conservative men in every section of the country.

We have only time, in this issue, to say that we will support the nominee with a hearty good will.

Cincinnati Gazette and the Republican Party.

During the height of the slavery agitation in 1850, Mr. Clay used the following language as indicating his views in reference to the proper settlement of the slavery question:

"It is high time that the wounds it has inflicted should be healed up and closed; and that, to avoid, at all future time, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question, existing in this institution does in some of the States, and prohibited as it is in others, the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Governments for such newly acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the Territory acquired, so long as it retains the Territorial form of Government, leaving it to the people of said Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

These sentiments found a response in the heart of every conservative man in the nation. The Northern Abolitionists and Southern Nullifiers alone denounced the settlement made by the compromise measures of 1850. If we remember correctly the Cincinnati *Gazette* heartily sustained the course of Mr. Clay during the memorable struggle of 1850, and subsequently pledged itself to sustain the settlement of 1850. But to this position it did not adhere. For some time past that paper, if we mistake not, together with the Republican journals throughout the North, have been loudly demanding that Congress shall interfere and pass a law prohibiting slavery in all the territories.

But it seems, however, that many of the Republican papers are willing to forego Congressional interference, for the abolition of slavery in the territories, and rely upon the policy of "non-intervention." For instance, the *Gazette* in its issue of the 8th inst., referring to the above views of Mr. Clay, says this language:

"This non intervention policy, under a Government whose sympathies on the side of free labor and whose spirit and policy is opposed to the forcible extension of slavery—that is, in favor of giving free labor that fair chance which is certain to secure its preponderance in all territory that is inviting to the settler, is all that very many Republicans care for."

How it is to be determined whether or not the "sympathies" of the Government "are on the side of free labor" the *Gazette* fails to state. But we will say to that paper, and to all Northern men, that all conservative Southern men oppose the "forcible extension of slavery," just as violently as they oppose the "forcible abolition of slavery," nor will any true son of the South ever deny a "fair chance" to free labor in the territories. All that the South does, or ever will demand, will be a "fair chance" for all kinds of labor in the territories. But what ever may be thought about these points it is perfectly clear that, according to the confession of the *Gazette*, there are "very many Republicans" who are entirely satisfied with the "non-intervention" as announced by the Sage of Ashland.

Now we ask the *Gazette* if it is willing to stand upon the doctrine of "non-intervention"? Is it willing to yield the demand so often repeated by the Republican journals that Congress shall interfere and pass a Wilmot Proviso for the territories of the United States? When the Republican party abandons that position, all lovers of the Union will rejoice, and peace and harmony may again be restored between angry and discordant sections. If, however, the Republican party at Chicago plants itself upon the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, it will arouse national and conservative men in every part of the country to an united and desperate effort to crush it effectually and forever. With a few exceptions scarcely worthy of notice, that party, with such a platform, will have no sympathy in any part of the South, even amongst the bitterest enemies of the Democracy. The South can never agree to save the Union, now find themselves "out in the cold," and it will be hard for them to find an office to creep into. They joined the old enemy and traducer of the Whig party, to help it to save the Union, and now it appears that it cannot save itself.

Will not some charitable association take charge of these houseless wanderers?

MILITARY PARADE—ENCAMPMENT.—The Louisville *Courier* is informed that a number of the new military companies will assemble at the place about the 23d of this month, when a grand parade will take place, and the whole military corps will be reviewed by Gen. Buckner.

A project is also on foot to assemble every military company in the State, in a general encampment near Louisville, on the 18th of July. It will be a glorious affair to those who delight to march to the sound of the soul-stirring drum.

It turns out that the whole of the People's ticket was successful at the recent election in Philadelphia. Mr. Huffy, candidate for the office of City Comptroller, who was supposed to have been defeated by his Democratic opponent, has 102 majority by the official returns.

A meeting was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, on Monday night, at which resolutions strongly recommending Gen. Sam. Houston were adopted. A committee was appointed to get up a mass meeting.

HIGH PRICE FOR MULES.—Col. V. M. Kennedy, of Bourbon, has purchased of Mr. John F. Payne of Scott county, sixty one yearling mules, choice out of a lot of 103, at the high price of \$133 33 per head.

FORCIBLE ABDUCTION OF AN HEIRE.—The son and heir to the deceased Count Ceroni, aged 13, with a coming fortune of 300,000 Roman scudi, has been forcibly removed from his mother and placed in a religious house, with the full approbation of the Pope, in the face of his mother's protest.

Notice the change of time on the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, commencing on next Monday.

A patent has been granted to A. Henry, of Louisville, for improvement in bonnets.

National Constitutional Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to assemble to-morrow, are arriving in considerable numbers and the hotels are filling up.

The old First Presbyterian church building, recently bought by the Government for a court house, has been finely fitted up for the accommodation of the Convention. A full length portrait of Washington has been placed behind the President's chair and the interior of the building is draped with flags.

There is considerable speculation as to the course to be pursued. A meeting was called for to-night of the friends of Mr. Boott, but for some reason it did not take place.

The old church is the same in which Martin Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency. Delegates are here from 26 States. Every State and Territory, except Oregon, are expected to be represented.

Among the arrivals are Messrs. Leslie Combs, Bell, Parson Brownlow, Goggin, and other distinguished politicians.

Several delegates have their headquarters at Barnum's Hotel.

The New York delegation voted unanimously to have no platform, but the Union, and Constitution, and the enforcement of all laws. An informal ballot of the delegation as an expression of their preference for President resulted as follows: Gen. Sam. Houston 27, Judge McLean 2, Gen. Wool 2, Gen. Scott 1, John Bell 2.

The Tribune's correspondent writes from Baltimore on the date of May 8th: The Convention bids fair to be a full one. Messrs. Houston and Bell are the leading candidates, between whom there is likely to be a warm conflict.—Tennessee particularly resists Mr. Houston.—The majority of the New York delegates are for him. Mr. McLean does not manifest much strength. He would be stronger, and perhaps nominated but for the belief that he would be rejected at Chicago, and by his decision leave the party without a candidate.

Messrs. Everett, Fuller, and Hunt are most named for the Vice Presidency.

There is a general disposition to get along without a platform.

The New York delegation held a caucus to-night to fill vacancies and consult.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

The city presents an animated appearance.—Many strangers are in town, and the headquarters of the delegates are thronged. There is a great rush for tickets of admission. Delegates from every State except Oregon and South Carolina have reported themselves. Some in advance of their arrival expecting to reach here to-day. The Hall presents a gay appearance. The galleries are festooned with red, white, and blue. The best gallery is appropriated to the ladies. The galleries were densely packed, and much enthusiasm was manifested as the delegation appeared and occupied the seats allotted to them. Various distinguished men were warmly applauded from the galleries.

At noon the Convention was called to order by Jno J. Crittenden, whose appearance was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. John McCabe. Mr. Crittenden moved that Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, take the chair, which was unanimously approved.

Mr. Hunt in taking the chair delivered a powerful address, designating the slavery question that had split the Democratic party as a miserable abstraction. He believed that this Convention has power to rally around it the patriotism of the country.

On motion of Leslie Combs, a committee on permanent organization was appointed, and also on credentials.

The committee on organization have retired. The Convention has taken a recess till 4 o'clock.

The Convention assembled at 4 P. M., when the committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: President, Washington Hunt; Vice Presidents one each from 23 States, including Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts; Fred. A. Talmadge, of New York; Peter J. Clark, of New Jersey; Jos. R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Alex. H. Stewart, of Virginia; R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; and J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio. Also eleven Secretaries.

The announcement of names was received with applause, and the nominations were confirmed by acclamation. Mr. Hunt returned thanks in a pertinent address.

Charles Lathrop, of Pennsylvania, moved to ballot for himself as a candidate for President.

Edward Shipp, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute that each State nominate a candidate for President and the Convention then proceed to ballot till a result is reached.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, moved that Hon. Lewis Condit, of New Jersey, be made an Honorary Vice President of the Convention by acclamation.

Mr. Harris, of Missouri, said he desired an opportunity to confer with the delegation of the various States and find out who was the best man to put forward. He wanted time for intercourse and therefore thought the proposition to proceed to ballot premature. We should appoint a committee to prepare a declaration of principles to serve as a basis upon which a great and permanent party could be established. There were immense responsibilities resting upon us and we should act with deliberation and care.

John S. Little, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Hon. J. J. Crittenden be invited to take a seat on the platform—carried with applause.

Mr. N. G. Pendleton, of Ohio, was satisfied that we should act more harmoniously together if delegates were allowed time to consult together. He moved an amendment that a committee of one of each State be appointed, to whom each delegation indicate its preference so as to secure unity of action.

Mr. Grayson, of Pa., thought when he came here he had more important work than the Presidency. They had organized a great national party, and when it triumphed he wanted it to do so upon principle. He could not agree to take any man, no matter what his antecedents, who did not stand fairly on or by the platform of recognized rights and principles.

The interpretation and the meaning of the Constitution were involved in the contest between the two existing parties; they differed as to whether Congress had the power to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories. [Hisses.] He was not going into the subject. [Laughter.] What he meant was that this Union party should ignore that disturbing issue, therefore before they nominate they should plant themselves on a platform of constitutional principle. [Applause.]

Mr. Combs was so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a platform that he had prepared three for the Democratic, Republican, and Constitutional Union parties. For the harmonious Democracy, he would present Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, with two resolutions on slavery, one to keep it out of the Territories, one to force slavery into it, to be adopted under the previous question and no question afterwards.

For the "irreconcileable" philanthropists, he proposed the "Blue" laws of Connecticut with two modifications in regard to kissing wives on Sunday and burning witches, it being understood that all pretty wives might be kissed and all witches burned. [Laughter.]

3d. For the Constitutional Union party he proposed the Constitution as it is and the Union, now and forever. [Great applause.]

Mr. Brewster, of Pa., moved an amendment to the amendment that individual delegates of the different delegations be allowed a hand in the nomination; if a majority of a delegation controls the presentation of names the minority would not be heard.

Mr. Watson, of Miss., advocated going into nomination to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Swain seconded the views of the last speaker. If the question of platform was opened there was much to be said. He wanted no other platform in Maryland but the Constitution and the laws.

The Chair announced that the delegation from Texas had just arrived and was waiting at the door. The delegates entered and were received with three cheers.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

JAMES E. WATSON.

TO FISHERMEN!

A NEW stock of Fishing Tackle, consisting of Flas-

hing Lines and Silk Lines, and an extra fine lot of

HOODS. ALSO, PLAIN BRAIDED REELS. Call and see them at

[March 22, 1860.] S. C. BULL'S.

General Combs begged leave to introduce the Chairman of the Texas delegation to a man with hair on his face and head, who had sworn twelve years ago not to have his beard or hair cut till Henry Clay was elected President. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Switzer, of Missouri, said his State wanted no platform, but would be satisfied with a proper candidate.

C. H. Hopkins, of Georgia, would suggest a platform in one word—one on which three millions of people could stand—and that was Houston, of Texas, the hero of San Jacinto. [Applause.] He was the man for the crisis, and one whose life furnished a platform.

Erastus Brooks, of New York, did not propose to discuss the merits of candidates or the platform. He thought the allusions which had been made this afternoon were premature and unfortunate.

Speaking for 70 delegates from New York, he desired to say he wanted no platform but the constitution, interpreted by the constituted authorities.

He trusted that they would take such action that neither the extremists of the North or the South would be permitted to administer the government. It is wise to learn by experience what is just and tolerant towards each other. Experience showed that platforms were invented to deceive the people—to wear one face at the North and another at the South. The true platform was the Constitution, as interpreted by its judicial authorities. Whatever they did should be done decently and in order.

He urged the appointment of a general committee to receive all expressions of opinion and to take a report, which he believed would be unanimous. The people of the country are heart sick and head sick of what are called party platforms. At Charleston the Democracy literally denounced their own progeny. In New York the Republicans had two classes—one conservative, in favor of the fugitive slave law, and they addressed themselves to the merchants and manufacturing classes; and another class which preached the high law in the rural districts.

He concluded by a motion that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted so far as they were applicable to the government of the Convention.

All pending resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Brooks then moved the appointment of one from each State to prepare business for the Convention, to which all resolutions should be referred, and to report to-morrow at 10 o'clock, which was adopted.

The committee on organization was appointed by Dr. S. P. Townsend, of New York.

He concluded by a motion that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted so far as they were applicable to the government of the Convention.

Mr. Hunt adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Glands, Wounds, Skin Joints, etc. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia, or America—who did not say it was the greatest discovery of the age? Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK.

April 14, 1860.

T. A. HODGES.

Proprietor, New York.

THE UNION.

The Address of REV. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, December 19, 1859, is for sale at the Bookstore of SAM. C. BULL, by the single copy or by the hundred copies.

February 23, 1860-4.

DISOLUTION.

The book of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE was, on the 23d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent—T. S. & J. R. PAGE retaining the Dry Goods and Queen's Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm; their business will be settled up by said T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

E. W. GAINES retaining the Hardware and General Store Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm; their business will be settled up by said E. W. GAINES.

W. A. GAINES retaining the Dry Goods and Queen's Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm; their business will be settled up by said W. A. GAINES.

February 4, 1860.

W. A. GAINES.

Yeoman copy.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS,

Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Have just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods.

The new stock embraces Cloaks, Points, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions.

Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see.

Mrs. F. T. LYONS.

LL^o Agents also for WHEELER & WILSON'S Unrivalled Sewing Machines.

Oct. 14, 1859.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts from this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility, acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gender sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, as far as Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

NOT Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT. December 9, 1859—ly.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS,
DEALER IN
Fine Groceries and Confectioneries,
PURE OLD WHISKY,
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c.,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and
Cordials, &c., &c., &c.,

CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
January 20, 1860. lddw&t.

MOSELEY'S
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

(ARCHED AND PLAT.)
ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supplying any demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets supplied in full of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.
Leave orders at No. 49 West Third Street, Cincinnati.
April 2, 1860—by.
MOSELEY & CO.

LAW NOTICE
JAMES B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and
District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Courts of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas Moore, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short Street, Lexington.
THO. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unbusiness professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Correspondence addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

APRIL 9, 1860—w&t.

J. L. MOORE & SON,
ARE now in receipt of their SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ALL styles new, cheap and handsome. Variety great. They ask of their friends early call.

[Mar. 14—ly.]

LADIES, COME AND SEE!!

I WOULD inform my friends and customers that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS of every description, to which I would invite their attention.

ALL BONNETS BLEACHED AND TRIMMED OF short notice, and in the newest style.

Mrs. E. C. STROBERG,
At Old Stand, St. Clair Street.

NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE.

I AM prepared to insure the Lives of Negroes on a variable rate.

January 21, 1860.

NOW READY. REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, NEW EDITION. BY HON. R. H. STANTON.

This valuable work, prepared with great accuracy and labor, by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayville, Ky., contains the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, as originally adopted in 1851-1852, with all the amendments thereto, and general laws of the State, enacted since and up to the present time, thus embodying the whole Statutory System now in force in the State. In addition to the very great convenience of having all the Statutory Law condensed into a single work well arranged, the text of these volumes is illustrated and enriched by full and copious notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, settling the construction of such provisions as may heretofore have been of doubtful or uncertain meaning. Those engaged in the administration of the law in Kentucky, will be saved much labor of research by thus having a small compass and condensed form, the whole practical working of the Statutory System of the State in truth, the work will be found of great value to all classes of persons.

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For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT. December 9, 1859—ly.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS

WAREHOUSE.

29 and 31 Gold Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS: Broome, Sheriff, & Co., 31, N. Y., and Foundry Street, Boston, Mass.

THE subscribers manufacture Single and Double Cylinder and Type-Revolving

PRINTING MACHINES,

Bed and Plate Book and Job Printing

Presses, (Adams' Patent).

HAND & CARD PRESSES, HYDRAULIC PRESSES

with Waterwheel Cylinder, Standard Presses, etc.

Composing Sticks, and every article connected with the arts of Letter-press, Copper-plate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, Stereotyping and Electrotyping.

New Cylinders, containing one and one-half inches of iron, not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., and other useful information, is now in press, and when completed will be sent to any of the craftsmen in Boston.

H. HOE & CO., New York, and Boston, Mass.

NOT Publishers of newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement three times in their weekly paper, with this note, any time during the next six months, duly later, provided they furnish us with a copy of our newspaper for four times the amount of our insertion.

Our new Cylinders, containing one and one-half inches of iron, not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., and other useful information, is now in press, and when completed will be sent to any of the craftsmen in Boston.

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NOT Publishers of newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement three times in their weekly paper, with this note, any time during the next six months, duly later, provided they furnish us with a copy of our newspaper for four times the amount of our insertion.

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